ungracious and unjust epithets may reach and wound the President of the United States, but will not pierce the armor of a Spanish leship. I believe to-day that the desired result might have been accomplished peace-fully had it not been for the intemperate statements and misstatements of those who, from the first, have planned and desired to plunge this country in war. I have not been among those who have desired war. I would have, if possible, averted it-never losing sight of the purpose to be accomplished. And I pray the All Wise and Almighty disposer of events that there may be some way found to put an end to the contention in Cuba without war. I have no apology to offer for this. When the hot blood of the present hour, when the unreasoning and unthinking ent for blood, shall have passed, some man who shall have sought peace with honor will find his indorsement in the heart of the American people. I have only unstinted praise to bestow upon the President of the United States, that in the discharge of his great responsibility he has desired the attainment of the end in view, through peace rather than through war. If our determined purpose to secure peace in Cuba should result in war, then war must come. We should be false to ourselves, to humanity and to the world, recreant in duty, and coward

y, if we were to healtate or falter now." Mr. Platt went on to discuss the pending propositions and said: "The President and the House of Representatives have put our purpose on high and unimpeachable grounds grounds which challenge the consent and the oncurrence of all mankind. They stand united as to the ground on which this conflict should commence. But here we are called upon to add another reason for the war. We are called upon to put it on a lower ground, an infinitely lower ground, on an untenable ground, on a ground which the judgment of mankind cannot and will not approve. That is the issue here. It is more than an issue of language, more than an issue of words, more than an issue of pride of epinion. It is an issue made in the Senate of the United States against the Executive and the House of Representatives. I regret it. It is unfortunate; it is deplorable; it is unpardonable. I implore, I abjure the Senate to pass no resolution on which it may not write, in spirit if not in fact, the words which Abraham Lincoln wrote in his proclamation of emancipation: 'On this act we invoke the deliberate judgment of mankind and the favor of Almighty God."

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) spoke in favor of the amendment recognizing the Cuban republic. Referring to Mr. Platt's allusions to Gomez, he said: "If there is a certain fact, it is the independence of Cuba. And as certain as the indendence of Cuba is, so certain is it that, in the future, the name of this man Gomez will be found on the list of those 'immortal names that are not born to die.' It will go down (sneered at as it may be now) with the names of Washington and Bolivar as the great liberators." The first peace speech made in the whole de-

bate was now made by Mr. Wellington (Rep., Md.). Nothing, he said, was able to convince him that there was anything in the situation which demanded war. He agreed with the speech made last Thursday by Senator Hoar of dassachusetts, but he was sorry to say that he could not agree with the conclusions reached by that Senator. "I am," he exclaimed, "for peace, and I will cast my vote against both the majority and the minority reports. There is no fustification for war against Spain. The President," he added, "feels, as every patriotic American must in his heart feel, that there is no necessity for any war so long as he can, by peaceful efforts, accomplish all that is desired."
Referring to the destruction of the Maine, Mr.

Wellington said he could not agree with what appeared to be the sentiment of the Senate, that the Spanish Government was responsible for it. Nothing that he had heard or read would lead him to that conclusion. He could not for a moment imagine that the Spanish Government, represented in Cuba by Gen. Blanco, would be so utterly lost to every feeling of humanity as to be guilty of that loud-crying ain. He had made up his mind that it would be a crime to precipitate the American people into a war with Spain at this time. And he believed that the people of Maryland, the conservative thinking people, thought as he did on that que tion. In conclusion, he said: "If war comes, Maryland will be with you; but in this fateful Mr. Teller (silver Rep., Col.) offered the fol-

lowing as a substitute for the pending joint resolution and of the resolution of which he gave notice recently:

First. That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and that the Government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful Government of that island,

tain her control of the island of Cuba against the republican Government of that Island. The only ope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is ,the enforced pacification of Cuba by the withdrawal of the land and naval force States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. It therefore has become the duty of the Government of the United States, in defence of its interests and in the interest of humanity, to take such measures as shall put stop to the war in Cuba, dis laiming hereby any in tention to appropriate any portion of the island or to exercise jurisdiction over it or greater control of authority than is required to secure such pacification and to secure to the people of that island a free and independent Germment of their choice. The President is hereby authorized and directed to take at once such steps as may be necessary to terminate Bestilities in the island of Cuba and to secure to the people of that island an independent republican Gov simment by the people thereof, and the President ! authorized and directed to use, if necessary, the land and naval forces of the United States for the purpose of carrying this joint resolution into effect.

The next speech was also one for peace. It ras made by Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.). He began by denouncing the gibbeting of public men by a libelious press, and he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an editorial from a Washington newspaper speaking of him as a "marked man," and charging him with having been an agent Louisiana State lottery. The grotesquemess of the lie was, he said, the only thing which ided it to his special attention. He declared himself in favor of intervention in Cuba, as suggested by the President. He admitted that war might come from it, but, as intervention was fustified by international law, if war came of it the hands of the United States would be clear. If war did not come of it, then conjointly Spain the United States could relieve Cuba of the terrible suffering, destitution isery and death that now prevailed there. He went on to discuss the question of recogniz ing a republican Government in Cuba, taking the ground that there was no such Governmen existing there, and that the levying of blackmail, under the name of taxes, did not consti tute a Government. As to the minority amendment proposing recognition of the republic of Cuba, Mr. Caffery said: "We would stultify ourselves if we voted for it; and the Presiden of the United States would be bound to veto it." The power of Spain, he argued, was slow dying in Cuba; and her sovereignty would, without the interference of the United ates, be swept from the island. He denounced the "haste" shown in forcing the crisis. " We are given three days," said he, "to consider the entous question of peace or war; we are forced into hasty action by an acute spasm of popular wrath." Recognition of the Cuban vernment, he argued, was not a legislative but an executive function. "A demand," Mr. Caffery added, "that we acknowledge the exfatence of a fraud, of a counterfeit, ought to be apurned from this chamber." Mr. Caffery intimated, in conclusion, that he would have little objection to the House resolution, as it came near to what the President recommended.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) said that he had come to the conclusion that honor and duty called on the United States to declare war with Spain, in order to put a torcible end to a great wrong. This great country could not expect to dide along without some of the responsibilities which naturally fall upon such powers and such a situation. The United States would be inexcruel people most grossly oppression, transling slown, and murdering others by scores and thou-sands. The instinct which always impalied an honorable man to interfere against a bully de-manded that the United States should step in ere, with the powerful mailed hand of the great republic, and say "Stop!" So the United States hould go forward now, without fear, and with a manly heart. But he had some criticism to suggest to the pending resolution. He decidedly preferred the House resolution to that reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, It authorized and directed the President to interfere and stop the war in Cuba. As to a recognition of the republic of Cuba, he thought it unnecessary and not justified by the facts.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.), the next speaker, urged circumspection in the matter of declaring war on Spain, because the record made in Congress to-day would stand for all time. Spain should be treated as one of the family of nations to which America admitted her and not condemned because of her cruelties of the mid-die ages. A war with Spain would bring little glory to the United States if glory were sought, for Spain stood to-day deprived of all her possessions and weeping, the Niobe of nations, for the loss of her children. There could be no doubt of the result of a war between America and Spain. He drew a graphic picture of the horrors of war and made an appeal for peaco, The hearts of the nation, he continued, were torn at the news that our battleship had been torn to pieces and the bodies of her men had been buried in the alime of an alleged friendly harbor. The people were therefore not in a condition to judge the question with judicial fairness. While accepting the report of the Maine Board of Inquiry as correct, he denied that the responsibility for the explosion could be fixed upon Gen. Blanco or any Spanish officer. Consequently it was not a sufficient cause for war. He argued against breaking down all our precedents by interfering in foreign affairs without first recognizing the

independence of the republic. "If we must invade Cuba," he said, "let it not be without placing on our banner in indelible letters the object we have in view." He claimed that Gen. Blanco's bando abrogating the order of reconcentration took away the only ground for intervention. If the people demanded war, it should be after a naked declaration of war upon good grounds, so that history for all time to come might vindicate the action. "But," he said in conclusion, "when action is decided upon the whole country will be united in its support. When that judgment is rendered there is but one action that can be taken. Shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, we will onduct of that Government which we believe to be the best that Almighty God has permitted in all time. And on the morrow, when this crisis shall come upon us, from every housetop in the United States let there be flung the Stars and Stripes. We shall be no dissenters in the camp. This is our council hall. We have our opinions, deeply rooted perhaps and firmly set, but we are all Americans. The flag that floats above this Capitol is the flag of the whole peo

the gallery by the introduction of a bill by Gen. Hawley prohibiting the exportation of coal or other material used in war from ports of the

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) objected to its im nediate consideration, and under the rules it went over.

Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.) followed in a speech dvocating the recognition of the independence of Cuba. His vote would be given more for the crime, without a parallel in history, which sunk the Maine than for any sympathy for the Cubans, however powerful that reason might be, and no outcome but revenge, swift and sure, would satisfy the honor of the country.

Mr. Clark (Rep., Wyo.), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, made a severe ar raignment of Spain in his argument for imme diate intervention. While it was true that not one American citizen was now imprisoned in Cuba, he could not forget all the American citizens who lay imprisoned until the day of judgment in Spanish soil and under the waters o Havana harbor. He spoke of the evidence that the Maine was intentionally destroyed as being such that no jury on earth could fail to bring in a verdict of murder in the first degree. And as ur armies and ships went into action, the battle cry to which every man would thrill would be "Remember the Maine." "God is ever on the ride of the right," he said, " and in the coming contest we will be in the right."

Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.) advocated the recognition of the Cuban republic, and therefore favored the adoption of the minority amendment. War, he said, was inevitable. He did not hesitate to say that it had begun. Spain had struck the first blow in the destruction of the Maine; and that act had been practically ecognized as an act of war when on March 8 Congress had placed \$50,000,000 at the disposal of the President, to be used at his discretion for the national defence.

Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.) expressed his great regret that the President had reached the conclusion that it was impossible for him to do any thing further in the premises. He recalled the refusal of Secretary Seward to receive officially the British and French Ministers who desired to offer mediation between the United States and the Confederate States; and he said that probably a similar effort would be made, not by two, but by six powers, and he wished that the procedent set by Mr. Seward should be observed.

Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.) said that there were only two courses left open. The United States had either to submit to the barbarous acts of Spain or to declare to Spain and to th civilized world that the course of honor and safety lay in the United States submitting its cause to the arbitrament of the sword. He said that he would vote against the minority amendment and would support the joint resolution re-

ported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Wilson (Rep., Wash.) supported the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. He said that when the Maine went down in the harbor of Havana she carried with her the last hope of Spain's sovereignty on the Western hemisphere, and that her sunken wrock was the harbinger of liberty and inde pendence to the insurgents of Cuba. He would prefer to cast his vote to-day for a direct declara-

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.) said that in this solemn hour he had no thought of discussing the causes of war; he only purposed considering some of the principles of law in the matter. It was the duty of Congress to declare war or to refuse to declare war; and the President had no power or authority to criticise that action. Nor had he (Mr. Pettus) any idea that the President ever had a thought of doing so in this case. The President, he believed, had had more advisers than the law allowed; but he had been able to meet the issue as against all of that. The reso lution passed by the House of Representatives (Mr. Pettus asserted) was unconstitutional Congress could not delegate (as that resolution proposed) to the President any power to declare war or to bring it on when he saw fit. That could not be done. Another point was that the House resolution only gave the President power to make war in Cuba. It gave him no power to nake war on the high seas. Mr. McEnery (Dem., La.) declared himself in

avor of the minority amendment. Mr. Gear (Rep., Ia.) said that he could not vote for the minority amendment, but should be glad to vote for the House resolution. He ridiculed the so-called Cuban Government, and said that its treasury was a cigar store in New York; that its capital, Cabitas, was a mere hamlet or sugar plantation, and that its mode of collecting taxes was to demand from a sugar planter a large percentage of his crop, with the threat that if he did not pay it his plantation would be burned. He reminded the men who wanted to recognize that Government, with a colored man (Gomes) at its head, and with its army containing 70 per cent. of colored men, that colored Postmasters were not allowed to live in the

Southern States. "How many colored Postmasters have been appointed in lows. T' Mr. Mills asked. 'Not any," Mr. Gear replied, "because the

colored people do not constitute one per cent, of our population, and none of them have applied."
Mr. Gallinger [Rep., N. H.) denied that the sable if it saw a comparatively powerful and I Cuban army was largely composed of colored

nose, and rend a statement of Gen. Falues to the effect that not one-third of the army was composed of colored men, and that there was not a colored man occurying a position in the Cuban Government. He much, he said, for the statement that the plan was to es-tablish a colored republic in Cubs. He said that he should vote, heartily and cheerfully, for the minority amendment, believing, as he did, that the Senate's patriotism and love of liberty would show a majority in favor of recog-

mixing the independence of the Cuban people.

Mr. Elkins (Rep., W. Va.) said that he was opposed to the recognition of Cuban independence as proposed in the committee's resolution; first, because the Cubans had not won it; see ond, because their Government (under their constitution) was only temporary and preparatory, and that because the recognition of independence would be contrary to American doctrine for a hundred years. He said that it war on account of the Maine than the tangled committee.

The twentieth speech in the day's debate was made by Mr. Clay (Dem., Ga.), beginning at 6:15. The adoption of either of the resolutions, he said, meant war, and he believed it his duty to vote for the one that was direct and positive, and that would meet the issue and use the most effective means to accomplish the desired result. Under the House resolution the President could have war or could let it alone. Such a power ought not to be delegated to the President, and therefore he would vote against the House resolution. In his judgment the committee resolution, as proposed to be amended by the minority report, was the one that ought to be passed. The recognition of the Cuban republic, as proposed in that amendment, would be the most effective means of driving the Spanish soldiers from the island of Cuba. The emergency could no longer be met by vacillation or equivocation. It re quired brave, sealous, courageous action, and that action should be had without delay. Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.) replied to some state

ments in Mr. Elkins's speech, denying assertions made by him on the authority of Consul McGarr. and intimating that the Consul was a very un reliable person. He said that he was willing to vote either for the minority amendment or for the House resolution, but he thought that, on the whole, it would be better to sustain the majority resolution. The main thing was to show a united front. If the majority resolution was passed by a unanimous vote, he thought that the House would also accept it.

"What better memorial," he said in conclu sion, "can we give to those who lost their lives march forward with equal step to vindicate the | in the Maine than to see to it promptly that the flag of their murderers shall float no longer over the waters where they went down, or over the soil where they sleep." [Applause in the gal

Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) said that the far fetched question as to the recognition of the Cuban Government was immaterial and freele vant, and that the real question was whether forcibly in Cuba to expel the Spaniards and to set up a government. He contended that the United States had that right, and should exer

The next three speeches were made by Sens tors Pritchard of North Carolina, Perkins of California, and Thursten of Nebraska.

The general debate closed with Mr. Thurston's speech (the twenty-fifth) at 7:10, and then the presiding officer (Mr. Gorman of Maryland in the chair) announced that the resolution and amendment were now before the Senate for

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Als.), a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, proceeded to explain his position, and why he could not support the minority amendment.

The voting began at 7:30, the first vote being on the Turple amendment, adding to the committee resolution the words: "And that the Government of the United States hereby recognises the republic of Cuba as the true and law ful government of that island." The amendment was agreed to: Yeas, 51; nays, 37, as follows (Reps. in roman, Dems. in italics and Populists in small capitals):

YEAR-Messrs. Alley, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Botlen, Cannon. Clay, Cockrell, Chandler, Chillen, Daniel, Foraker, Gallinger, HARRIS, HETTPELD, Jon. (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kenney, Kriz, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantie, Martin, Mason, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Murphy, Nelson, Pusco, Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quay, Rassitus, Roach, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Turiey, Tunnen, Turpie, Vest, White, and Wilson-51. NATS.-Mesers. Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Coffery. Carter, Clarke, Cullom, Davis, Deboc, Elkins, Fair

banks, Faulkner, Frye, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hanns, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillin, Morgon, Morrill, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore and Wolcott-S7.

There was but one Senator she voting, Mr. Walthall (Dem., Miss.), who is ill. Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.) moved that the fellowing paragraph be added to the resolution: Fourth-That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, tu

isdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people. This amendment was adopted without division

or objection.

Mr. Frye moved to strike out the words "are and," so that the paragraph should read, "That the people of the island of Cuba of right ought to be free and independent." On motion of Mr. Davis this amendment was

laid on the table—yeas, 55; nays, 33.

The vote was similar to the first vote, except that Messrs. Clark, Davis, Faulkner, Hansbrough, Lodge, and Wolcott were this time recorded in the affirmative, while Messrs. White and Wilson changed to the negative. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) then offered his sub-

stitute, printed in yesterday's proceedings (a proclamation of war against Spain). It also was aid on the table, on motion of Mr. Davis-yeas, 83; nays, 5. The negative votes were cast by Mears. Mason, Morgan, Pettigrew, Turner, and The House joint resolution was taken from

the table, and Mr. Davis moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert in lieu of what is stricken out the Senate resolution a Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) solemnly warned the

Senate that the adoption of that motion would bring the Senate into deadlock with the House of Representatives and the President. Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) interrupted Mr. Hale with the question whether he was authorized by the President of the United States to make that

tatement. Mr. Hale declined to answer, but proceeded with his remarks. Nothing was plainer, he said, than that the President was convinced that intervention would have to be resorted to, and he had asked instructions to use the army and navy to that end. It was in the line of what the President had said to the represents tives of the six powers, that the condition on

the island of Cubs had become intolerable. "And now here to-day," Mr. Hale continued, with that policy marked out, which will carry out every essential thing which all of us desire the freedom of Cuba-we are confronted with the purpose of a majority in this chamber to de fine another policy. The Senate proposes to thrust in the President's face a resolution which he declares he does not believe in and does not need. It has never occurred here or elsewhere that the President of the republic, representing all executive functions, should be opposed, and another policy put in the place of that which he has indorsed and which carries with it everything essential."

Mr. Hale went on in a rather amusing manner to intimate that the action of Democratic Senators had been mapped out in a recent banquet given to Mr. W. J. Bryan. "The unanimity," he said, "that has come about, the almost unification of the Democratic party, had its origin, not in a Democratic caucus, but in a Democratic symposium given to the last Democratic candi-date for the Presidency, and who will probably be its next candidate. There is nothing plainer than that the present attitude of the Senate is a political movement. It will not succeed." Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) expressed his regret

at the denunciation of the President when the country was almost at war. It was injudicious and unwise. He regretted that the Benate should insist on a right which had been disputed by every President from Washington down-the right of recogning another Government. By his vote and with his voice he protested against it, but the majority thought otherwise, and their wisdom was greater than his own. "I pledge myself," Mr. Gorman declared, "to forget that Mr. McKinley was elected by the Republican party, because I know and believe that, as President of a united people, he will bear his country's flag sloft, and that no nation,

treatment of an American President."

Mr. Allison (Rop., Ia.) said that he did not agree with Mr. Hale. He thought Mr. Davis's motion a proper one. He was convinced that, as soon as there was a Government in Cuba worthy of being recognized, it would be recognized by the only power which was capable of recognizing it-the Executive of the United States.

Spanish or otherwise, will receive from him

aught else than that fair, manly and brave

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. L) expressed the hope that when the joint resolution came back from a conference committee the objectionable elsment in it (the recognition of the Cuban Govern-ment) would be eliminated, and that then Democrats and Republicans would alike this for the Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) asserted that Senators

was to be for; whether it was going to accom-plish something which they approved, or whether it was to be for the purpose of accomplishing something which they did not approve. [Cries of "Vote! Vote!"] The vote was taken on Mr. Davis's metion to

and a right to know what intervention in Cuba

substitute the Senate resolution for the House resolution, and it was agreed to-yeas, 60; nays, 28-as follows: YEAR-Hesses. ALLER, Bason, Baker, Bate, B.

UTLER, Bannon, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Clay, Cockrell, Cullom, Daniel, Davis, Faulbaer, Foraker, Gallinger, Hanabrough, Hannis, Heitffeld, Jones (of Ark.). Jones (of Net.). Kenney, Kylla, Lindsoy, Lodge, McKney, McLauven, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Milohell, Money, Morgan, Murphy. Nelson, Pasco, Penross, Perkins, Pettigrew, Petrus Proctor, Quay, Ramiens, Roach, Shoup, Smith, Stew art, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Turley, Tonsan, Turpie, Fest, White, and Wolcott_80

NATS-Reass. Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caffery Carter, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Frys, Gear, Gor mon, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Roar, McBride McMillan, Morrill, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritch ard, Sewell, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmor and Wilson-28. (Republicans in roman, Democrats in Italia, Popul

lists in small capitals.)

Mr. Hoar rose at this point in the proceeding and said that he could not give his vote for the resolution on its final passage for several rea sons. It contained an affiguration contrary the fact when it affirmed that the republic o Cuba was now free and independent; it under took to take from the Executive his constitutional power—a power affirmed by every Executive from the beginning of the Government He could not vote for it because it undertook t direct the Executive to do an act the power to do which was given him under the Constitu tion. He could not vote for it because it wa contrary to the courtesy which should prevai between the legislative and executive depar ments of the Government. And he said that he would not be diverted from his course by an e cited, inflamed, and angry majority.

The vote was taken on the final passage of the House joint resolution as amended, and it was passed-yeas, 67; nays, 21-as follows:

TRIS-Momis.ALLER, Bacon, Baker. Bate, Berry, Bur-LER, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Clay, Cockrell, Cullom, Daniel, Davis, Deboe, Faulkner, Foraker, Frys, Gallinger, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hans-brough, Hannis, Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.). Kenney, Ext.s. Lindsay, Lodge, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, hantle, Martin, Mason, Mille, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Nelson, Pascoe, Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Proctor, Quay, Raudins, Roach, Shoup, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Turley, Tunner, Turpic, Vest, Warren, Wilson, and Wolcott-67, NATE-Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caffery,

Elkins, Fairbanks, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Mc-Bride, McMillan, Morrill, Platt (Conn), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Sewell, Spooner, Weilington, Wetm and White-81.

(Republicans in romen. Democrate in Italies, and Popullats in small capitals.)

Mr. Davis moved for a committee of confer ence, but Mr. Allen and other Senators insisted that that motion should not be made at this time, but that the resolution should be sent to the House, which ought to agree to both amend ments, Mr. Davis seemed to concur in that view, as he withdrew the motion. The resolution as amended will therefore be sent to the House on Monday.

Then, at 9:15, after a continuous session of eleven hours and a quarter, the Senate adjourned and the galleries were soon emptied of the immense crowds which had occupied them

WASHINGTON, April 16.-The House to-day passed a joint resolution authorizing the com passed a joint resolution authorizing the com-piling and publication of the parliamentary precedents and decisions of the Congress. After some desultory proceedings under re-quests for unanimous consent, at 1:40, on mo-tion of Mr. Dingiey of Maine, the House took a recess until 10 A. M. Monday.

The House Takes a Recess Till Monday.

CARE OF THE TROOPS.

The Quartermaster's Arrangements at Atlanta -Large Food Supplies.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 16,-The Department of the Guif headquarters here is making arrangements to feed and care for the large numbers of the troops which may be compelled to stop in Atlanta on the way to the coast. Capt. Travers, purchasing agent for the department, has vis ited fifteen bakers in the city and made arrange ments to secure 100,000 loaves of bread daily should that amount be required. In addition, all the wholesale jobbers in town have been visited, and lestimates secured and plans entered into for supplying provisions.

The dealers notified Major Dravo, chief commissary officer of the department, that they would have to exact a day's notice before begin-ning to fill contracts, and that when once orders began to come in daily there would be no delay in securing any amount of provisions. Major Dravo has announced his intention of establish-ing a purchasing station here.

Dravo has announced his intention of establishing a purchasing station here.

His department will be intrusted with the task of feeding the troops within the jurisdiction of the Gull department, Col. Simpson, Department Quartermaster, has completed arrangements with Forest Adair, a real estate agent, for the renting of a large plot of ground near Fort McPherson for the accommodation of troops to be temporarily stationed here. The site is within easy rose h of steam and electric railroads, and the monthly rent is to be \$100. The land can be cleared for the Government's use at an hour's notice, and is considered the most convenient site near the city.

MARYLAND NAVAL MILITIA. They Are to Be Ordered to the Dixie and the

BALTIMORE, Md., April 16.-Capt. Crowninshield of the United States Bureau of Navigation has ordered the Maryland naval militia to be in instant readiness for a call. The orders were received by Commander Emerson of the Maryland naval reserves this morning, and are said to embody full details for the future action of the naval battalion. Simultaneously with the orders came the news that the new auxiliary

the orders came the news that the new auxiliary cruiser Dixie and the monitor Mahopao were to be given to the Maryland naval reserves. The Dixie will be manned on next Tuesday. About 175 men will leave Baltimore under Commander Geor, and will go at once to the Norfolk Navy Yard, where the cruiser lies.

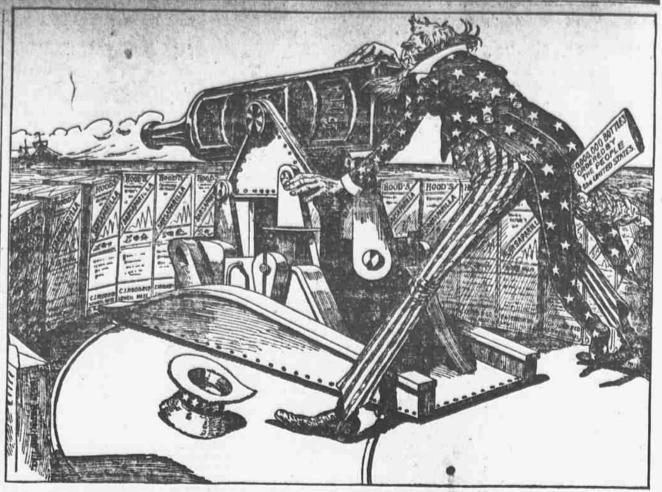
In the event of hostilities the Dixie will, in all probability, join the big soundron of auxiliary cruisers engaged in coast defence, and be stationed at some port along the Atlantic coast. It is probable that the Mahopac will not be manned until the latter part of next week. About 125 men will be required for the Mahopac. Great efforts are being made at the Colum-

flopac.
Great efforts are being made at the Columbian Iron Works to get the surface torpedo boat McKee finished by May 1, and work on her will go on to-morrow. It is denied at the Columbian Iron Works that the Plunger will not be ready for service for three months. As soon as some minor alterations in her gas fuel apparatus are completed she will be ready for a trial trip.

The Boutwell Leaves Jacksonville in a Hurry.

yeeight, neurolgis, catarrh. 1155 Broadway.--Adv.

JACKSONVILLE. Fig., April 16.—The revenue cutter Boutwell hurriedly left here at S.P. M. to-day. It is supposed that she was ordered to Key West. Eyesano, the Conqueror of Pailing



America's Greatest Defense Is Hood's Sarsaparilla

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Spring Medicine and America's Greatest Defense,

TWO RUNS UNDER WATER. THE HOLLAND GOES 1 1-9 MILES

BENEATH THE SURFACE.

A Remarkable Exhibition of the Submarine Torpeda Boat Dawn the Bay—Stayed Under Water for Fourteen Minutes—Another Bun of Three-quarters of a Mile Under Water. The submarine torpedo boat Holland made two successful dives and demonstrated her ability to weather seas in Raritan Bay yesterday afternoon. On her first dive she ran for a mile and a half submerged to a depth of from ten to fourteen feet. The second time she went under she ran for three-quarters of a mile with ten feet of water over her conning tower. Her average speed under water was about six knots and she was out of sight during her first trial for nearly nutes. She did not go nearly so fast in her second dive, because she was scraping along the bottom most of the time, and she was

submerged for nearly the same length of time. Before the first plunge an hour was consumed in surface experiments, the result of which satisfied Mr. Holland and Capt. C. A. Morris, Superintendent of the Holland Company, as to her ability to run in rough water. Almost a gale was blowing from out of the northwest and a heavy sea was on. The Holland ploughed through the waves like a water-soaked log at a speed of eight knots with the white spray whipping over her whaleback and the sea alternately hiding her completely and exposing her bulging sides down to the red water line. She did not roll as much as the big harbor tug, Sallie P. Linderman which accompanied her. Twice, when it was necessary for the Linderman to go up to the Holland, the tug had to steam up on the leeward side to keep from being washed against the lit-tle whaleback. While running forward in the seaway the tilt fore and aft was scarcely six

inches. The experiments were preliminary to the tests that are to be made in Raritan and Prince's Bays on Wednesday for the benefit of the Naval Auxiliary Board and the paval attachés of one or two of the foreign legations at Washington. The only persons who witnessed thom besides the crew of the Linderman were Capt. Morris, two of his friends, and THE SUN reporter. The Holland was nanned by Mr. Holland, Charles K. Cable, his manned by Mr. Holland, Charles R. Cable, his electrician; Henry Meyer, his assistant; W. W. Scott, the draughtsman; Nathaniel Addison, the engineer, and W. F. C. Nindemann, the gunner. She left her moorings at the Raritan dry dock pier a few minutes before noon tashed to the side of the Linderman. She would have run out into the bay by her own power had Mr. Holland not needed all the oil he had in the tanks for the experiments.

to the side of the Linderman. She would have run out into the bay by her own power had Mr. Holland not needed all the oil he had in the tanks for the experiments.

Two miles in toward the Jersey shore from the Oid Orchard, Light the Linderman stopped and the Holland was cast adrift. She had only about six tons of water in her bellast tanks, and two feet of her whaleback was above water. She was trimmed for action. The 11-foot flag-staffs fore and aft, which were used in the trials in Staten Island Sound in order that she might be readily jocated, had been taken out. The little conning fower was the only object that stood up on her back. Some alterations had been made in her steering gear. The broad steel band which was designed to keep scawed and drift from fouling her rudders, and which interfered with steering her in the surface trials made several weeks ago before Lieut. Nathan Sargent, had been replaced by a narrower band that did not offer so much resistance. The rudders were equipped with a new automatic contrivance designed to keep her on a direct course, it was this gear that Mr. Holland tried first. As soon as the little whaleback was clear, he admitted water into her middle tank until she sank eighteen inches deeper. Then whistling for sea room, she started forward at eight knots. The automatic gear worked well, and the Holland ran for three quarters of a mile straight out toward the Sandy Hook Light without deviating a yard from a direct course. There was a slight list to attarboard, due to some fault in the Holland's construction, but the automatic drag checked her tendency to sheer over in that direction. About a mile from the Oid Orchard light Mr. Holland suddenly threw the rudder to port and the little boat turned her nose in toward the Staten Island shore. He repeated this operation several times, turning the boat in all directions. She moved a bit sluggishly at first, but Mr. Holland kept her going backward and forward until she answered her rudder more readily.

After spending an hour in surfa

blaces churned the water into a foam, but she succeeded in submerging herself only for a few seconds. Mr. Holland finally gave it up as a bad job and summoned the tug to his assistance. The wind was higher and the sea was heavier than it had been at any time during the afternoon, and the Linderman had to go up to the little whale-back cautiously. Three hundred pounds of pig fron was nassed over to the Holland, and her commander made a second attempt to dive. The trial was attended with better success. The Holland ran submerged to a depth of four or five feet for 200 yards, but her buoyancy was so great that it took all the power of her storage batteries to keep her from rising to the surface, and Mr. Holland decided to put more weight into her. blaces churned the water into a foam, but she

of her storage batteries to keep her from rising to the surface, and Mr. Holland decided to put more weight into her.

Another 300 pounds of pig iron was handed over from the tug, and it bore the little whale-back down until her deck was awash and nothing showed above the surface except the conning tower. Capt. Morris warned the oystermen that had been hovering about to give the Holland scaroom and they made an opening for her on the Jersey side. The Holland was pointed in that direction, and all the power of her engines was applied to her propeller. She darted forward at a speed of ten knots, and ran on the surface for 150 or 200 yards. Then she suddenly buried her nose, hoisted her stern in the air until the watchers on the Linderman could look down her submarine dynamite gun and slid out of sight. The angle at which she went down was about 20 degrees. The only sign which remained behind was a broad patch of foam, and this the waves speedlijy dissipated. Not a ripple nor a bubble gave the watchers on the tug or the oystermen an inkling as to her whereabouts.

Every man who had a watch had it out. Five, ten gleve, twelve mignites named and

was a broad patch of foam, and this the waves speedily dissipated. Not a rippie nor a bubble gave the watchers on the tug or the systemen an inkling as to her whereabouts.

Every man who had a watch had it out. Five, ten, eleven, twelve minutes passed, and still there was not a sign of the little whaleback Capt. Morris was beginning to feel a little uneasy. The Holland had never attempted to stay under for so long a time before, and he began to blame Mr. Holland for attempting so long a dive on his first trial in deep water. His anxiety was relieved, however, when far in toward the Navesink High-londs the Holland's nose suddenly shot up out of the water. Then her turret appeared and then her tail, and in a minute she floated on the surface on an even keel. Two shrill shricks from her whistle announced that she was all right. Hefore the Lenderman could reach her to see if anything was needed the little whaleback's nose was pointed in toward the Jersey shore and she had dived again.

This time she did not kick up so much of a disturbance on the surface as before, but slid quietly under at an angle of about ten degrees. She was in pretty shallow water and she had not gone more than two hundred yards before her course could be followed by a broad streak of muddy water. This was caused by her scraping over the oyster beds off the Jersey coast. She cause up alongside the East Channel buoy and whistled for assistance.

Mr. Holland said that his supply of compressed air had run out and that he could not make any more trials during the afternoon. The Holland was accordingly lashed to the tug again and taken back to her moorings. On the way in Mr. Holland said that he supply of compressed wir had run out and that he could not make any more trials during the afternoon. The Holland was accordingly lashed to the tug again and taken back to her moorings. On the way in Mr. Holland said that he supply of compressed and he forced her up four feet and she made the last three-quarters of a mile with ten feet of water over the bac

dive we could hear her bottom grating over the oyster beds."

The Holland's air compressor was smashed yesterday, and she will not attempt any more diving until Wednesday, when she will be put through her evolutions for the benefit of the naval experis. The trials will take place in Roritan Bay, and the naval officers will witness them from a tup provided by the Holland Company. On Thursday or Friday Mr. Holland will take his little boat unthrough Staten Island Sound, the Kill Von Kull, and the upper bay to the navy yard to have her mechanism inspected.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- Orders were issued by the War Department to-day distanding the schools of instruction for officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and Willets Point, N. Y. The instructors and student officers will return o their regiments.





WHO STRIKES FIRST

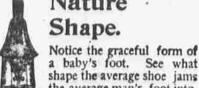
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